THE TAMMANY CONVENTION.

Indication of Opposition to the Slate Candidates.

Threatening Clouds in the Tammany Sky.

A FOX IN THE HEN ROOST.

Prospect of an Independent Democratic Ticket.

The Tammany County Convention meets at three o'clock this afternoon, to nominate democratic candidates for the offices of Mayor, Register and Aldermen-at-Large. The "Convention" now-adays is a mere form, through which the leaders before the people, with a seeming indorsement by a representative body, such persons as they see at to nominate for public positions. The "state" is the blackboard from which the children in the Convention read their lesson as it is set down for them by their teachers. The local poli-ticians, who assume great influence in their several districts and affect to be great politicians among the people of their wards, will meet at the Wigwam to-day; but scarcely one of them will venture to say that his political soul is his own or will have the courage to make a protest against the programme forced down his throat, no matter what may be the feelings of democrats in the locality he represents. The slate, as made out by the Tammany leaders, conand James Hayes for Register. The former is the office of political importance; the latter is one of the rich plums of the local government, like the offices of Sheriff and County Clerk. It is very well known that Mr. John Kelly makes Mr. Wickham the nominee and that Mr. John Morrissey names Mr. Hayes. Mr. Kelly, it is said, would have preferred another candidate than Hayes for Register; Mr. Morrissey would have chosen some other democrat than Wickham for Mayor. But a quarrei between the two great leaders of reformed Tammany would have operated like the last effort of Samson on the temple of Gaza and brought the edifice down about the ears of its votaries, burying the Wickhams and the Hayeses, the Keliys and the Morrisseys indiscriminately beof democracy, instead of exerting their strength against the pillars of the Wigwam, shook hands, agreed upon a division of the spoils, and the resuit is a slate such as is stated above-William H. Wickham for Mayor, and James Hayes for Register.

THE SPIRIT OF THE OPPOSITION.

notorious that this ticket, like that forced upon the State Convention by Tammany, is not the choice of a majority of the democrats in the city of New York. While Mr. Wickham is a citizen of character and respectability, and is well known among the merchants of New York, as well as the old "fire laddies," with whom in his early days he was associated, he is so entirely identified with Mr. Kelly that the people regard his nomination as that of the Tammany leader behind a mask. Many of those who have been opposed to Mr. John Kelly's dictatorship declare that they would rather forego their opposition and support him as Mr. Havemeyer's successor than be cheated, as it were, into voting ham. Mr. Kelly, they say, is too big a man himself to nide behind a screen. No one doubts that the official conduct of Mr. Wickham would be ruled and shaped by Mr. Kelly; that the Mayor would be a mere puppet, moved by the wires pulled by the Tammany leader. This is said not in disparagement of Mr. Wickham, but because it is an admitted and patent fact. Mr. Wickham as Mayor could no more resist the influence that would move him than Mr. Kelly's right arm could refuse to perform the motion required of it by the will and muscles of its owner. Now, the old line active democrats of the several wards, patient, self-sacrificing souls, have waited a long time for official bread. Since the overthrow of old Tammany they have sat out in the cold, seeing the fat offices distributed among a set of people unknown at primaries and scarcely ever heard of in a ward meeting; pets and cronies of the venerable Havemeyer or selfconstituted reformers. A ticket for labor, even with the prospect of being kept out of the pay by Comptroller Green, has been a luxury to an old democratic politician, and he has had to beg for it as he would beg for his life. The men who used to figure prominently in elections do not feel confi-Kelly, and hence they would have preferred the nomination for Mayor of some person less blindly under the dictation of the present Tammany than Mr. Wickham is likely to be. The more disinterested portion of the community, who desire good local government, fear the influences of Tammany on such a candidate as Mr. Wickham, and condemn the autocratic nation. The Register's office has less political importance, and is simply a rich, juicy cut out of the municipal joint for a lucky friend of the controlling powers. Its patronage is comparatively insignificant and its fees are large. No principle is involved in the selection of a candidate for such an office, as there is in the nomination of a Mayor of the city. If a popular citizen had been named for Mayor Mr. Morrissey might have appropriated mur, except from those disappointed individuals who expected to secure the prize; but it is felt that the Mayoralty and Registership were combined, and that the "slate" is merely the division of the two offices between the two leaders. This te eling has created an opposition to Mr. Hayes as the slate candidate for Register on the principle involved, and not from any doubt of his fitness for the office or from any prejudice against Mr. Morrissey. The feeling thus engendered is widespread, and the question of inte rest is whether the opposition will manifest itself in to-day's Convention, and, if it does, will it accomplish any practical result?

WILL THE CONVENTION BE HARMONIOUS ? It is scarcely to be expected that entire harmony will prevail in the Tammany Convention. mony will prevail in the lammany convention, indeed, it is pretty certain that the trouble in senator sonn fox's district will come to the surface. Last year Mr. Fox withdrew his claims to the onice of sheriff in favor of Sheriff Conner, and contented himself with the Senatorably from the Fourth district. There was then a serious disaffection in the district, mainly showing itself, however, in the First Assembly district. Mr. Walsh's influence and interests in the rest of the senatorial district were sufficient to quiet Affection in the district, mainly showing itself, however, in the Pirat Assembly district. Mr. Walsh's influence and interests in the rest of the Benatorial district were sufficient to quiet over the 'rouble. Senator Fox claims that his course last year was self-sacrificing and in the interests of the Tammany leaders; indeed, that without such action as he took the success of Conner and Walsh would have been very doubtful at the polis even if they could have been very doubtful at the polis even if they could have been very doubtful at the polis even if they could have been very doubtful at the polis even if they could have been very doubtful at the polis even if they could have been very doubtful at the polis even if they could have been very doubtful at the polis even if they could have been very doubtful at the polis even if they could have been very doubtful at the polis even the Tammany leaders have not since the last election shown any disposition to favor the Senator from the Fourth. His retirement from the General Committee would not have taken place had they evinced a desire to stand by him. Senator fox carries these gricy-ances with nim into the County Convention to-day, and is not unlikely to open the bail by leading off in opposition to the slate. It is sand that he is prepared to propose Alderman Ottendorier for Mayor and Alderman Flanagan for Register. While it seems almost certain that the candidates, as stated, will be carried through. It is impossible to predict how har the trouble mignt extend if the ground should once be broken for an overthrow of the plans of the leaders. Senator fox feels that a naturally the beiore him in his district, but he believes ne can win on the Assembly and the Aldermen. This confidence, it is said, is not snared by the leaders of Tammany, including Mr. Keily, and the shuation convinces him, it is said, of the importance of showing his muscle. The singular prospect is, therefore, presented to Mr. John Keily of an overthrow, or at least a disturbance, of his plan of The tellowing letter shows that Senator Pox is

in dead earnest. It is addressed to the Chairman of the Pirst Assembly district General Committee:—

Box. Enward Houar:— New York, Oct. 9, 1874.

I hereby resign as a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. Very respectfully your.

JOHN FOX.

I hereby resign as a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. Very respectfully yours.

The peril attending any open outbreak of opposition in to-day's Convention is conceded by Mr. Keity, Mr. Morrissey and all hands. There is such an unquiet, disaffected feeting permeasing all democratic classes in the city from the Battery to the Westcheater border that the party is in a fit condition for a general conflagration if a spark should fall on its combustible materials. It is like the dried up, pine built city of Chicago, and if an unruly cow, like Senator Fox, for instance, should refuse to be milked and kick over the lamp, there is no knowing where the fire might end or how many democratic houses might fall to ruins like so many buildings of cards. Admitting those facts, the Tammany leaders were busy all yestercay striving to fix up matters, to pactif the unruly, to satisfy the disappointed with promises for the funds. Senator Fox was approached and left the city in order to avoid importantly. Alderman Flanagan, who is sadly chagrined at his defeat for the Register nomination, was offered a renomination for Alderman unhand, with a pledge of the first vacant Police Commissionership in reserve. Judge Shandley had already been fixed, and is a devotee of the slate. Ottendorier was also approached with the bait of Alderman-at-Large, but he would accept no such compromise. In every district the leaders were instructed to see every delegate to 10-day's Convention, and make certain of their allegiance to the slate. These efforts are reported to have been emineatly satisfactory, and at a late hour last night the roport from headquarters was a calm sea, a clear sky and no breakers ahead. Morrissey, at all events, was confident last night of victory, and offered to bet \$1,000 even several times over that wickham will get more votes toan will be cast for all the other candidates combined, no matter who they may be, even if one of them happens to be an "independent," indorsed by the republicans, basing his confidence on

basing his confidence on the belief that at least 125,000 votes will be polied, 83,000 of which will be sure to be democratis.

THE PROBABILITY OF A THIRD TICKET.

The apprehension in relation to an inharmonious Convention arises from the strong probability of independent democratic nominations in case of the slightest encouragement. The disaffection against the slate is within the Tammany organization. Ex-Snerif Brennan and ex-County Clerk Loew are known to be opposed to the dictatorship of Mr. Kelly, and are as much rebels at heart as any Ku Kiux youth under twenty-one years of age. Mr. Loew has been indulging in a direction with the republicans, looking to his nomination for Register by that party, on a ticket with Public Works Commissioner George van Nort for Mayor. Brennan, who is out of active politics on account of indifferent health, is, nevertheless, said to be patting Ottendorier on the back and encouraging him to run on an independent democratic ticket, with Alderman Flanagan or Edward Donnelly for Register. Waterbury, Charles G. Cornell, Thomas Creamer, Jacob Colin and other active ward politicians are prepared to call a meeting, as soon as Wickham and Hayes are lairly in the field, to tender the nomination of the independent democratic to Ottendorier. Brennan and Loew, with their friends, would support the movement. All that is needed is the funds necessary to carry such an organization into practical effect. A storm in to-day's Tammany Convention, or any serious breeze against the caudinates of the slate, would kindie into a fiame the smouldering embers of opposition and cause the political cauldron to boli and bubble. The stigntest prospect of success would bring an opposition democratic ticket all the material aid it could require.

The Alderment-Alternanatic approach we want of the convention will, no doubt, give to the German and cause the convention ticket all the material and the could require.

Incket all the material and recould require.

THE ALDERMEN-AT-LARGE.

The Convention will, no doubt, give to the German democrats two Aidermen-at-Large and award the remaining two to the silk stocking democracy.

Mr. Magnus Gross and Mr. Gunzer are said to be likely to be the German candidates, and their associates will probably be Mr. Edward Cooper and Mr. Voornees—not Comptroller Green's Poice Commissioner, but a sterling democrat from the Harlem district.

Mr. Voorhees—not Comptroiter Green's Ponce Commissioner, but a sterling democrat from the Hariem district.

The RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

The resolutions of the Convention will be brief, but outspoken. The State ticket will be warmly indorsed; the future of the present "reform" government will he strongly dwelt upon and lilustrated by allusion to Havemeyer's appointment, the indictment of the Ponce Commissioners and the presentment of the Commissioners of Charittes and Correction; the charter tunkering at Albany will be demounced, and the restoration to the people of the right to elect their municipal officers will be insisted upon. Mr. Kelly opposes a resolution denunciatory of Comptroller Green's official course, but a plain spoken resolution to that effect will probably be introduced outside the platform and pressed to a vote.

It has been rumored that an adjournment will be likely to take place until next week; but this is not probable, unless in the event of a row. The adjournment would be positive proof of the weakness and unpopularity of the slate candidates, and would break down the leaders either in the Convention or before the people. The nominations must be made to-day, or Tammany will be generally conceded to be an exploded bubble.

THE STATE COMMITTEES.

What Enthusiastic Democrats from the Country Have To Say About the Party's Chances-Is Tilden Gaining "Slowly, but Surely !"-The Effect of the Withdrawal of Groo As One of the Temperance Candidates.

The republican and democratic Central Com-

Mr. Nichols reported everything working to a gentleman who has been canvassing Eric county very thoroughly, who visited the committee, asserted that the county would surely go demo-cratic, and that A. P. Laning, who is running against Alberger for the Senate (to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Ganson), was almost certain of success; that Alberger was very strong in his own Assembly district, but weak outside of it. A well informed politician would not give Dix within 2,000 votes o 3,242 majority. Much gratification was expressed by the members of the committee and others present at Mr. Whitehouse's acceptance of the Congressional nomination in the Columbia district. trict for the democrats beyond a doubt, and the election of the democratic Assemblymen in both Dutchess and Columbia counties, which togethe form the Congressional district. The committee say that all the reports they have received from

say that all the reports they have received from
the interior show that Tilden is slowly but surely
gaining strength everywhere, and that
THE GERMAN VOIZE
in every county where it has any very great hold
will be thrown solid against Dix. "The Germans
and the liquor dealers are down on Dix." said a
gentleman from Erie, "because he signed the Civil
Damage bill, and the temperauce men because he
vetoed the Local Prohibition bill." Between the
two fires he thought the General would be list
low.

vetoed the Local Prohibition bill." Between the two fires he thought the General would be laid low.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

It was also announced in the committee that Groo, the candidate of the Good Tempiars and Sons of Temperance, who was nominated to run against Myron it. Clarke, the temperance candidate who was first in the field, had withdrawn in favor of Clarke. It was the general opinion of the gentlemen that the temperance people were in dead earnest this election, and that they meant to stand together in order to give both parties a good lesson by showing them that they really had an organization in the State which could not be laughed down in the luture. It was said that 68,000 temperance campaign documents against Dix had already been sent into the interior by one temperance organization of this city alone. The republican committeemen had nothing new to talk about yesterday, "If we get all our vote out," said one of them, "we are

SURE OF A HANDSOME VICTORY for Dix." When asked what he meant by a "handsome" victory, he repited, "a majority of 25,000." To show just how the probable results of the campaign in the State are forecasted, to suit the politics of the prophets themselves, it may be of interest for enthusiastic democrats who are ready to swallow every story about the "certainty" of Tilden's success, to learn that one of the members of the democratic committee who has been travelling through the State, believes the State will give a majority for the democratic tocket ontside of New York county, that is, without counting the majority this city will give Tilden. It is hardly necessary to remark that the republican committeemen when they neard of this probability (?) did not look very much irightened.

LIBERALS IN COUNCIL.

The Liberal County Convention-A Conterence Committee Appointed to Confer

with Other Organizations.
The Liberal County Convention met last evenng at No. 463 Fourth avenue. There were about 100 delegates present, among them two colored Thomas E. Stewart. Mr. Horatio N. Twombly, of the Seventh Assembly district, was made permanent chairman. On taking the chair he returned his thanks to the Convention for the honor

they had conferred upon him in selecting him to preside over their deliberations. He trusted that the result of the proceedings would subserve the interests of reform and the lurtherance of the principles on which the liberal republican party were founded. It was necessary that wisdom, pru-dence and a catholic spirit should prevail during their deliberations. Other organizations existed in the city which had the same retorm objects in view as they had, and it was the part of patriot

view as they had, and it was the part of patriotism for them to extend to these organizations the right hand of fellowsing and to co-operate with them to secure an improvement in the administration of our local affairs.

After the credentials of the delegates had been handed in, and a little difficulty in the delegation from the Ninth Assembly district had been settled, General Cochrane moved that a committee to confer with other organizations, consisting of obe member from each Assembly district, he appointed. This motion was carried, and the following committee applicated, the chairman and secretaries being added to it:

Dist.

Dist.
1. P. J. Stuyvesant.
2. M. Lanigan.
3. Thos. Mulligan.
4. Wm. H. Townley.
5. Isaac H. Hunter.
6. Hugh Nesbitt.
7. Thos. E. Stewart.
8. Fred. Gugel, Jr.
9. S. L. Macomber.
10. Jacob Harberger.
11. B. F. Manierre,
12. James McCartny.
13. Henry Comstock. Dist.

14. John Cochrane.

16. Edward C. Lee.

18. Wm. Atkinson.

17. Geo. P. Bradford.

18. D. O. Johnstone.

19. M. B. Wilson.

20. Benj. A. Willis.

21. Robert Beatty.

22d ward—Ph. Bender.

24th ward—W. W. Niles.

H. N. Twombly, Pres'.

J. P. Jardine,

A. Barnett,

Secret's.

Or Glaunenskies the com. 13. Henry comstock. A. Barnett, Secret's.
On motion of Professor Glaubenskiee the committee was authorized to appoint a sub-committee.
The Convention then adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chair. The committee then held a meeting and appointed, as the sub-committee, General Cochrane, Thomas F. Stewart, Benjamin F. Manierre, William W. Niles, Robert Beatty, Toomis Mulligan and Frederick Gugel, Jr., Mr. Twombly being made charman. It was then decided that the sub-committee should meet at the St. Denis Hotel at ten o'clock to-day, and that the chire conierence committee meet there at two P. M. to hear the sno-committee's report.

The Eighteenth Assembly District. The Liberal Republican Assembly Convention this district met last evening, and ajourned after appointing a committee, consisting of Christopher Pullman, John O. Johnson and William C. Taylor, to conier with other organizations. It is prous-ble that the Convention will nominate Thomas Cooper Campbell, who is to be nominated for As-sembly by the Tammany Convention of the district.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Committee met vesterday Morgan in the chair and a full representation of members present. The different members reported about the prospects of the canvass in their respective districts and opinions were freely expressed that Governor Dix would be re-elected. The Committee adopted certain measures to promote their cause, but nothing regarding them was made public. The Executive Committee then held a private session.

THE TEMPERANCE PARTY.

At a meeting of the State Executive Committee Independent Temperance Party, held yesday, the following preamble and resolutions were

whereas it was the carnest desire of the several representative temperance committees which met at Albany, on the first day of October instant, that there aboutd be a cordial union of all prohibition voters in the present canvass upon such a popular and representative it can be a considered as a constant of the present canvas upon such a popular and representative it can be a constant of the particular names on the taket to be voted, and whereas the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor nominated by such conference have declined such nomination, in the interest of conciliation and harmony; and whereas the gentlemen composing the prohibition ticket first in the field are recognized as faithful and earnest friends of prohibitory legislation and as irreproachable clizens, therefors,

Resolved, That the declension of Judge Groo and Dr. Sutton be accepted; that the entire ticket nominated at Albany be withurawn and that this six cuttive committee do now nominate the following ticket as the ticket of the independent temperance party, viz. — For Governo, Myron H. Clark; for Lieutenant Governor, James L. Bagg; for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Horsee V. Howland; for Canal Commissioner, Daniel Walford; for State Prison Inspector, Ira Siell.

Resolved, That we sak our friends throughout the State to unthe with us in a systematic and vigorous canvass, to the end that the largest possible vote may be cast for the ticket thus nominated.

Arrangements were made to issue an address and the first number of a campaign paper in a few

Arrangements were made to issue an address and the first number of a campaign paper in a few days, also for the prosecution of a vigorous campaign. The independent Temperance headquarters are at 58 Reade street. JERSEY CITY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. Ex-Mayor O'Netll has refused to accept the demo-

cratic nomination for Congress in Hudson county. The choice now lies between A. A. Hardenberg and Hermman D. Busch, of Hoboken. The latter is popular not only among the Germans, but every other section of the people, while the record of the former stands unimpeached. Either would be a tower of strength to the democracy.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Why do not the firemen and policemen rebel against the proposed assessment for political pur-poses? I am sure they cannot be compelled to other at the Metropolitan, held open house, as usual, yesterday. Among the visitors at the democratic headquarters were Asher P. Nichols, formerly State Comptroller and now the democratic candidate for Congress against the Nichols, lock of the Police Commissioners or Park Commissioners. Let them resist; the people will stand by them.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

Third Day's Session-A Star Chamber

Discussion and Action. The Convention had an interesting, and, in part, animated session yesterday. The Committee on Elections reported that they had received reports from forty-one dioceses and the reports were in every case correct. The Committee on the Reception of Visitors reported, fixing the hour for that session at two P. M. The Committee on New Dio-ceses reported favorably on the division of New Jersey and the admission of the new diocese into affiliation with the Convention. The division is to be effected November 1, 1874. The committee's report was, however, laid over until to-day. The diocese of Texas presented a memorial in favor of the amendment to article V. of the constitution, permitting dioceses to set off a part of their terri tory under missionary jurisdiction. Several at-tempts were made to get in petitions touching the Nicene Creed, but the order of the day-the consideration of the rules of order—prevented.

On Thursday the Convention had got along with with slight modifications, were adopted seriatim. Rule No. 17, on which the Convention spent nearly three hours on that day and one or two hours yes terday discussing its merits, is as follows:—
THE OBNOXIOUS RULE.

Whenever any nomination for a missionary bishopric, ent down from the House of Sunops, shall be under consideration, the House shall sit with closed doors. This rule, innocent enough apparently in its phraseology, was found to contain a kernel which t required the united strength and skill of the Convention to crack or dispose of. Amendments were made to it, giving it a larger scope, so as to include not only missionary but other bishops, upon whose cases the House might be called to act. The word "shall" was objected to as too im-perative in its character, and "may" was proosed in its stead. But all these amendments

moved as a substitute:

That it any subject whatever comes before this House necessitating the discussion of personal character, this House may, upon motion, sit with closed doors.

And on this substitute the Convention spent most of its time Thursday afternoon and yesterday. The pertinency and importance of this rule will be understood when it is taken in connection with a telegram from Chicago yesterday, declaring that petitions and memorials are in circulation in that city against the confirmation of the Rev. Dr. Seymour, of New York, as Bishop elect of the diocese of lilinois. His confirmation is opposed on the ground of his known or alleged ritualistic proclivities, and the probability is he will not be confirmed.

A DENUNCIATOR OF THE PRESS.

clivities, and the probability is he will not be confirmed.

A DENUNCIATOR OF THE PRESS.

On this substitute Dr. Adams, the mover, took occasion to make two speeches in denunciation of the press and its editors and reporters as in some sense disreputable. He was amazed and shocked at the way ministers and bisnops are referred to by the press. He did not say, however, how much afficted he was a few months ago by the breaking up abruptly of his own Diocesan Convention, called for the election of a Bishop. Nor did he protest against the confusion which prevailed for awhite yesterday in this Convention. He had not a good word to say for the press or its conductors and managers, but he had a large store of vituperation for both. He was, therefore, strongly in favor of shutting out the press. Against his theories and arguments the Rev. Dr. DeKoven, whose position as a high churchman and a candidate lately for the episcopate of Wisconsin is well known, presented others, which ought to have had much more weight with the Convention than they had, as judged by the final result. The Convention, being representatives of the Church, should let their constituents know through the press what they

are doing. Mr. Brune, of Maryland, also opposed any star chamber session of the Convention. Seve-eral others took part in the discussion, which ended in the adoption of the substitute by a vote of 131 to 90, and the consequent closing of the doors.

ended in the adoption of the substitute by a first to 90, and the consequent closing of the doors.

Dr. Fulton, of Alabama, moved that the Secretary be authorized to have stenographic reports laken of all discussions and proceedings in such secret sessions. But the Rouse has such a dread of reporters it preferred a Star Chamber secresy to allowing even this act of common justice and right to a brother in the Church.

RECEPTION OF VISITING DELEGATES.

At two o'll ck the foreign delegates now visiting the Convention were introduced by the committee, and the President, Dr. Craik, then introduced them severally, and each made a few gratulatory remerks. Bishop Selwyn, of Lichifield, England, referred to the importance of the Lambeth Conference and the necessity of a closer union of the English and American Protestant Episcopal churches. He was followed by the Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, who expressed the joy that it gave him to be present and the sense of brotherhood he had feit while among them. The Bishop of Kingston, jamaica, W. L. and the Bishop of Quebec followed with gratulations, as did also Bishop Tozer, of Zanzbar; Procurator Geddes, of Canada; Archdeacon Fuller. Archdeacon Balch, Dean Edwards, of England, and others, who were in turn introduced and warmly greeted. A committee was appointed to conier with the Bishops' Committee and the Canadian Deputation on Unity, and the Convention adjourned.

The Illinois Bishopric Question.

The Chicago Tribune states that a movement is copal Convention now in session in New York of the recent election by this diocese of Dr. George F. Seymonr as Bishop of Illinois; and that it has as Seymonr as Bishop of Illinois; and that it has assumed such a shape that a petition is in circulation and being rapidly signed against such a confirmation. The reason given by those engaged in the movement is that since the election of Dr. Seymour it has been accertained beyond question that the charge made against him in the Diocesan Confention of being an extreme High Churchman has some joundation, and that if the lacks now known had been understood by the Convention at the time, he could not have been elected.

PLYMOUTH PRAYER MEETING.

Christian Activity for Use, and Not for

The attendance at Plymouth prayer meeting last evening was so large that the deacons con-cluded to hold it in the church instead of the lecture room. After the customary services of prayer and song Mr. Beecher said :- It is not often that a clergyman is obliged to say he is sorry so many people want to come to prayer meeting. I am both glad and sorry. I am glad so many want to enjoy the prayer meeting; for, setting aside all transient feeling which brings some, I believe the most of you come because you feel the need of it. Now, the Church is like a piece of artillery, most admirable in its place; but the lecture room is like a rifle or pistol. Each has its own work, and I don't know how you could make an audience so large as this so homelike as in the lecture room; but we must rake this misfortune and make the best of it. I wanted to speak to-night on the subject of Christian activity, and I am afraid I shall be understood to inculcate professional activity. Far from it. There is a great deal of Christianity that men flourish as a dandy flourishes his cane. Now when one is rescued from the spirit of death he is to begin to live for Jesus; but how is he to do it? How can he personally live for Christ? By living in such a way as that God shall feel that he is seeking to do his will. And I think in doing this EVERY FACULTY SHOULD SHINE.

Every part in man has something to do with it. To begin with, those nearest to you have a right to demand that your negative and affirmative his light so shine that men, seeing your good works

shall be sweet and pure, in other words, "Let your light so shine that men, seeing your good works, shall glorify God." Men live so sometimes that others seeing them damn God. Many are impertinent; maily act as if it were contamination to associate with their fellow men. The reply is, that the wicked hate the good. Bad men don't like to be restrained, but to say that bad men don't appreciate truth and purity is to say what is not true. Religion makes men sometimes unsocial, ascetic; it empowers them sometimes unsocial, ascetic; it empowers them sometimes to rule men's consciences in a way inconsistent with freedom, and because men are repellant is not because they are Christians, but because they are so little Univitia. Many persons have cheerful, birdlike dispositions, and when they become Christians they seet that they must put away such triding things. Now, why not sanctiff where there is so much trouble, to have a similar persons have theer is so much trouble, to have a similar power there is in it! And why not sanctiff where there is so much trouble, to have a similar power there is in it! And why not sanctiff it for Christian uses? Then there are in hose who have imagination and humor and wit. Weil, these are the body guards God has set round the ascetism of men's consciences. Conscience is an indispensable thing. So is a backbone. Suppose men's bones were stripped bare. But, nay, they are clothed with fiesh, and conscience ought to tak to others of their life. This can be done without ostentation. If by the goodness of God he has led you through strange wars, why not speak of them in a simple, natural way? It is salvation to men. Then, beyond that, there is given to many the power to incuicate Christian ideas. Now, in the early doctrine of the Church all were brethren, but later came the idea that the diffusion of the Knowledge of truth was an official right, and to-day, if you want to partake of the many persons overworked, but there are many who are sind least the right to do it. A man has a right to a

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

A jubilee address has just been issued by the American Tract Society, which dates its existence from May, 1826. The annual issues of the society during the fifty years of its work have averaged more than 10,000,000 of publications, which have been dis-tributed throughout the entire known world. puring the last thirty-three years the society has amployed 500 colporteurs to seil and give away its books and tracts, which have thus been brought into 140,000 families. This work cost during the past year \$50,000. The society hopes that its judice year will find its treasury so enlarged that it may enter its second hair century enabled to give a greatly wider scope to its efforts in enlightening and Christianizing the world, and to that end solicits donations, to be sent to 0. R. Kingsbury, Treasurer, Tract House, No. 150 Nassau street.

FOREIGN MISSION.

Liberal Efforts to Establish Christianity in Japan.

RUTLAND, VL., Oct. 9, 1874. The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the America Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions came to a close here this morning. A prayer meeting was held in the Baptist cource at eight A. M. The was held in the Baptist canron at eight A. M. The farewell meeting, held in the Congregational church at nine A. M., was largely attended, and was presided over by Dr. Hopkins, President of the Board. Final resolutions were passed, and a number of farewell addresses made.

Rev. Joseph Veesuna, of Japan, made a pathetic appeal for money to establish a Christian institution in Japan. Rev. Peter Parker subscribed \$1.000, Governor Page \$1,000, and a number of smaller sums were subscribed. The meeting closed about half past elevan o'clock, and the members of the Board took the noon trains home.

BURIAL OF DR. EDDY.

A very large attendance was attracted yesterday afternoon to St. Paul's Methodist church, Twenty-second street, to solemnize the obsequie of Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Eddy, one of the most proof Rev. Dr. thomas at. Sugy, one of the most promp-nent preachers of the Methodist Episcopal counce-tion. Bishops Simpson and Janes conducted the services, which were strikingly simple and affect-ing. The remains were deposited in the old Marble Cemetery, Second street.

THE GREAT CONUNDRUM.

Attitudes of the Disagreeing Jurists Reviewed.

Criticism of O'Conor and Johnson.

The President Freer to Do Right Toward Louisiana Than Before.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-When two lawyers, so able, so eminently learned and experienced, as one says of the other, and as both are conceded to be, such as Charles O'Conor and Reverdy Johnson, differ on a point of public law, it becomes us of the outer lay world to be cautious in the expression of opinion, if not absolutely stient. With this reserve, then, do we speak. In one relation of the matter we are conscious of our ability frankly to express our opinions, and if we side with the stranger rather than with our own jurist no one will impute to us any other than the kindest personal feeling toward him with whom we differ. The New York press, or that portion which has spoken, inclines to Mr Johnson. No one will hence blame us for a favoring feeling to Mr. O'Conor and his views. But first a word as to the different attitudes, both in the past and present, of the men. We cannot better describe Mr. O'Conor's posi-

tion than by adopting the NEW YORK HEBALD'S vigorous sketch, each line of which is expressive of the subject:-"Mr. O'Conor," says this adverse critic, "looked upon secession and all the events resulting as the unhinging of the American system. His mind was so severely logical; he had knelt at the shrine of the constitution with so sincere a devotion that the infractions of the supreme law which the suppression of the rebellion made inevitable filled him with pain. From this he has never really recovered. Better that the Union had fallen to pieces on the rocks of extreme constitutionalism than to live as it has lived-the expression of legislative shifts and party expedi-And then, as if involuntarily, the HERALD adds:-"It would be better for the moral tone of our public agains if we had more statesmen like Charles O'codor." To us who also think the war was not merely the "unbinging," but the disloca-tion of the iederal American system as created by the constitution, such portraiture is very captivat ing. Our townsman, Mr. Johnson, would, however, be very sorry to have such a portrait painted of His mind is logical or he would not have been able to command his great professional success, but it can hardly be said to be severely so He, too, has worshipped at the shrine of the constitution with a "faith sincere," but in the inter vals of his devotion he has gone out and mingled with publicans and sinners, who scoffed at all reverance for organic law. The New York devotee would have perished at the stake rather than hold communion with the ungodly and compromise his conscience. Our mild, intermittant worshipper was not a little unlike Gobel and him of Aurun and other secular priests of the French Revolution, who went to mass and yet on occasions offered incense to the Goddess of Reason. Mr. Johnson held high office under Abraham Lincoln's military Governor of Tennessee, and received instructions from William H. Seward.

During the war Mr. O'Conor's slience was an eloquent protest against all the wrongdoings. When occasion presented for him to protest against specific outrage he did so, and when it was over he, with other men as brave as he, one a Baltimorian now honored by lederal promotion, volunteered to defend the President of the faller confederacy. If our distinguished townsman ranged himself publicly by the side of Roger B Taney when in the case of Merriman he defled executive will, if when the chosen men of Maryland were kidnapped and plunged in prison to rot there for fourteen months he raised a voice or finger to avert their doom, we certainly never heard of it. Brave Philadelphia lawyers went to Boston to try butwe never heard of any Baltimore intervention for Baltimore men. Then, too, we note another contrast, which is to the credit of the New York jurist. Mr. O'Conor has been relatively a reserved and silent man. Meditative as he is by nature, he has either in his modesty shrunk from obtruding his opinions, or, in self-complacency we cannot condemn, thought the public incapable of appreciating them. Rarely has he spoken, though when he did, always with effect-as when he denounced the Greeley folly-or, more recently, gave his views on the science of government. Not so our Maryland "jurist." There is hardly a on which we have not been invored with Mr. Johnson's opinions, always plausibly and forcibly put. He was or seemed to be the Deus ex m even at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when General Orant was talking to the speculators about inflation. He now volunteers on the Louisiana ques-Such being the individual teachers-and we have endeavored to run the parallel fairly-it is

naturally matter of moment to weigh the opin-

ions they inculcate. When Mr. Johnson's letter

first appeared we intimated a modified dissent, and now Mr. O'Conor's letter, as it were, comes to reinforce our doubts. The point of difference may be easily and clearly stated. Both agree that Kellogg is not, except by force of lederal Executive recognition, the lawful Governor of Louisiana, and that Grant made a grievous mistake in so c n sidering him; but they differ as to the finality of that recognition. Mr. Johnson, with a characteristic tendency to vigorous and persistent Ex-ecutive action and reverence for Presidential judgment once formed, thinks there can be no change. Mr. O'Conor repudiates utterly this dents, like other lolks, may not change their minds. Mr. Johnson bolds to the faith state pro ratione voluntas. Mr. O'Conor, perhaps sarcastically, asserted the honest common convinced that it is so, is for all time, during this term and it may be the next, if a Kellogg's usurpation were so long to exist, bound to maintain it? Is it meant if General Grant were to die to-morrow, and that nonentity, the Vice President, were to succeed, that he is bound by his dead predecessor's wrong decision if he hap-pens to think it was wrong? Nay, further, is it pretended that, the present state of things contin ng, a democratic President would be compelled his conscience he knows there was no cause for an appeal to him? All this results from what we are compelled to term the Baltimore tory doctrine of prorogation that if a President finds himself misled, entrapped into an obvious blunder, especially in the perious case of intervention in State matters, he owes it to his own character to set himself right. Even kings, who do no wrong, do not always act on Mr. Johnson's courtly principle. The HERALD, commenting on Mr. O'Conor's theory, sees peril not only in the change of one man's action, but what might occur were there to be a change in the Executive. It is easy to see which of these political theories will be most acceptable at Head-quarters. The O'Conor dogma is a disturbing one. The President knows as well as anyone that he country in recognizing Kellogg. But he knows, too, that it is an awkward, ungraceful thing pub-licly to say so; and besides he knows that recents-Obligatory civil marriage, as is known, was introduced into Prussia on the 1st of October. "The publication of the Caseys and packards who tempted him into error. He is saved from all this by the Johnson opiate that he has no right to change. The Italians have a proverb which is the Change. The Italians have a proverb which is orangemous to the trouble is over." Dividing to the consequence is that no marriage can be solemnized in Prussia from the 1st inst, the consequence is that no marriage can be solemnized in Prussia from the 1st inst, the consequence is that no marriage can be solemnized in Prussia from the 1st inst, the consequence is that no marriage can be solemnized in Prussia from the 1st inst, the consequence is that no marriage can be solemnized in Prussia from the 1st inst, the consequence is that no marriage can be solemnized in Prussia from the 1st inst, the consequence is that no marriage can be solemnized in Prussia from the 1st inst, the consequence is that no marriage can be solemnized in Prussia from the 1st inst, the consequence is that no marriage can be solemnized in Prussia from the 1st of October. In order to remedy this state of things, which in some special cases might have some incompleted in Prussia on the 1st of October. "The publication of the banns having to precede the marriage by a fortnight, and that announcement naving to be made by functionaries appointed for the purpose under the new isw, but whose missing do not propose under the new isw, but whose missing do not not into the propose under the new isw, but whose missing do not not into the propose under the new isw, but whose missing do not not intoduced into Prussia on the 1st of October. "The publication of the banns having to precede the marriage by a fortnight, and that announcement naving to problem." tion involves the extirpation of the Caseys and Packards who tempted him into error. He is saved from all this by the John-son opiate that he has no right to change. The Italians have a proverb which is Mr. Johnson's text, Preso il parito cassato l'affanno-"Once resolved the trouble is over." O'Conor concedes that had Congress acted in accordance with the President's views there would activity he deduces a conclusion that the President is now ireer to lo right than he was before.

concusion-cui bono ; Who for an instant imagines that the patient will be induced to swallow either Dr. O'Conor's honest tonic-his "lodide of iron" to purge the blood and invigorate the sysem, or Dr. Johnson's superquous soothing syrup? The President has no idea of changing his mind whether he has a right to do so or not, and we regret that our townsman gives him even an excuse for his obstinacy. BALTIMORE OCT. 8, 1874.

The President's Power Constabular and Not Judicial-Reverdy Johnson's Opinion Criticised.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Mr. Reverdy Johnson's opinion seems to me very strange. Mr. Johnson appears to think that the legal stat us of the Governor of a State may be affected by the action of the national Executive; that the legislative or executive recognition by the United States of the Governor of a State is a species of adjudication that passes upon and settles the legal rights of rival claimants.

The general government is vested with no such

office or duty. The United States government is bound on the call of the Legislature or Executive of a State (when the Legislature cannot be convened) to protect the State "against demestic violence." In a case of insurrection and war in a State, the general government must, on request, interfere, and, in doing this, it must, according to its best judgment, decide which office to sustain. From this decision there can be no-appeal, for it is followed by military force. Practically it seats the favored claimant in the Governor's chair; but such a Governor. If not legal/ elected, is none the less a usurper by being recegnized by the general government. The United States government is only authorized to act in cases of violence, when the people are in arms; and although a fearful duty, a wrong decision might be the least of two eviis. It is simply a decision for a terrible emergency, and after peace ensues the people of the State are free to unseatthe "recognized" Government is merely a conservator of the peace in such cases, and is obliged to select between rivar parties; but its only to stop violence. There is nothing in the nature of umpirage in the business, nor anything judicial in the proceeding. The decision states nothing but the question o peace. The Governor must still look to the laws of the State for his right to the office, and, if not legally elected, his being "recognized" by the general government has no effect upon his legal status.

Whenever a case of "domestic violence" occurs it is the duty of the general government to interfere. Although it is no part of the duty of the United States government to decide on State elections, it is by dire necessity obliged, in putting down domestic violence, to select whom it deems the legal officer. Should some time elapse and another insurrection arise against the recognized Governor, it will again be the duty of the general government to act, and it should sustain what it believes to be the rightful officer. It would be monstrous to say that, because a usurper nad once been recognized, the general government must always uphold the wrong knowingly. The chief executive officer must do what he thinks is right each time. Consequences must take care of themselves. If disastrous to the State the State is responsible, not the Executive of the nation.

It must be kept in mind that this duty of the general government to interfere is only a war necessity, never to be exercised except in case of imminent violence. It is an extreme duty to save the effusion of blood. If the people of a State rise against an acting Governor the general government, when the people of a State are not in arms, and some stic violence not imminent from bands of armed men, to declare who shall be Governor, and order out the United States force and although a fearful duty, a wrong de-cision might be the least of two evils.

ANOTHER EXTINCT MONSTER.

Rémains of an Enormous Animal Excavated in Michigan-A Species Unlike the Mastodon.

CANANDAIGUA, Mich., Oct. 5, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

On Thursday, October 1, while scraping out the county ditch on his farm, in Seneca township, Lenawee county, Michigan, Mr. Oramon Tuttle came in contact with an obstruction which over-turned his scraper. On examination it proved to be an immense horn, the remains of some extinct animal. Further digging has developed the other horn, part of the skull, collar bones and a number of rips, also one tooth. The water running back into the excavated pit has put a temporary stop

into the excavated pit has put a temporary stop to the digging, but it will be resumed this morning and measures taken to preserve the bones. The animal had evidently died standing up.

I have just visited the spot and examined the bones and the place from which they were taken. A large number of physicians and professors of the Hillsdale and Adrian Colleges pronounce them horns and not tusks. They have an outside shell and a distinct pith.

The space occupied by the skeleton is over twenty feet long, and the tips of the norms were about twenty feet apart. The ends of each are decayed, but they now measure eight feet nine inches in length, and must have measured about ten feet when whole. Three feet from the large end they are twenty-two and a half inches in circumference and they weigh 175 pounds each. Some of the ribs were seven feet long. The tooth secured is a frontal tooth, three linches square, secured is a irontal tooth, three inches square, and weighs iour and a haif pounds. They have been viewed by several thousand people, many of whom have seen the tusks of the mastodon, which are quite common in this State, and all those agree that these bear no resemblance to them. The animal's horns must have measured twenty feet across. His height was probably about fitteen eet, and length, independent of horns, nearly twenty. The above statement is periectly reliable. There is no canard about it; and, if you think proper, you are free to publish it. From your regular subscriber, E. HALLENBECK.

GERMANY AND THE SPANISH CROWN.

(From the Liverpool Post., Sept. 22.) Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the alleged German nominee for the turone of Spain, has received the Order of the Black Eagle from the Emperor Wil-liam. As a special mark of distinction, the order was personally bestowed by His Majesty. Let the pro-derman party in Spain take note that "this is the man whom the emperor-king delights to honor."

LITERARY RETINION.

The reception of the Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening at Association Hall was largely attended, the audience having that distinctive literary character belonging in ensemble rather to les coterial bleus of Boston than New York. Appropriate music introduced the charming essays and discussions of the evening. Professor kobert Eider, the blind organist, gave an overture to "Tancredi" in fine style, and after the essay of Mr. (par played some selections from "La Sonnambula" (notably "Still so gently o'er me stealing!") with a tenderness and expression truly admirable. After the music Mr. Rush delivered an oration on "The Heroic of Modern history," which was rather stitled and prosaic. He was jollowed by Mr. H. S. Carr, whose sophomore effort was appreciated by a number of triends. This was followed by a debate:—"Is it the Duty of the American Scholar to Engage Actively in Politica?" Mr. S. H. Steele took the affirmative of the question. He has a polished, suave style which convinces. Mr. St. John, who iollowed him on the negative side, was dogmatic and did not seem to enlist the attention of the audieuce. After the address of the President, Mr. John B. Skinner, the society adjourned.

EMBARRASSMENT OF A PLOUB HOUSE.

L. Roberts & Co., an old and much-esteemed flour house in South street, announce that they are compelled to ask a temporary extension of their maturing obligations. They have been the targest receivers of flour in the United States for many years, and have enjoyed a wide reputation for business integrity and sagacity. The cause of this suspension is said to be real estate suvestments, rumors of which have unfavorably affected their discount credit. Much sympathy is expressed for the firm, and hopes are entertained of a speedy resumption of business. The assets of the firm and the individual property of its members are sufficient to pay their obligations in full and leave a bandsome surplus.

CIVIL MARRIAGE IN PRUSSIA.

Obligatory civil marriage, as is known, was in-